AN ACT concerning the employment security law; pertaining to the waiting week; pertaining to benefits; amending K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 44-705 and 44-706 and repealing the existing sections; also repealing K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 44-706b.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Kansas:

Section 1. K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 44-705 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-705. Except as provided by K.S.A. 44-757, and amendments thereto, an unemployed individual shall be eligible to receive benefits with respect to any week only if the secretary, or a person or persons designated by the secretary, finds that:

(a) The claimant has registered for work at and thereafter continued to report at an employment office in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the secretary, except that, subject to the provisions of subsection (a) of K.S.A. 44-704, and amendments thereto, the secretary may adopt rules and regulations which waive or alter either or both of the requirements of this subsection (a).

(b) The claimant has made a claim for benefits with respect to such week in accordance with rules and regulations adopted by the secretary.

(c) The claimant is able to perform the duties of such claimant's customary occupation or the duties of other occupations for which the claimant is reasonably fitted by training or experience, and is available for work, as demonstrated by the claimant's pursuit of the full course of action most reasonably calculated to result in the claimant's reemployment except that, notwithstanding any other provisions of this section, an unemployed claimant otherwise eligible for benefits shall not become ineligible for benefits: (1) Because of the claimant's enrollment in and satisfactory pursuit of approved training, including training approved under section 236(a)(1) of the trade act of 1974; or (2) solely because such individual is seeking only part-time employment if the individual is available for a number of hours per week that are comparable to the individual's part-time work experience in the base period.

For the purposes of this subsection, an inmate of a custodial or correctional institution shall be deemed to be unavailable for work and not eligible to receive unemployment compensation while incarcerated.
(d) (1) Except as provided further, the claimant has been unemployed for a waiting period of one week or the claimant is unemployed and has satisfied the requirement for a waiting period of one week under the shared work unemployment compensation program as provided in subsection (k) (4) of K.S.A. 44-757, and amendments thereto, which period of one week, in either case, occurs within the benefit year which includes the week for which the claimant is claiming benefits. No week shall be counted as a week of unemployment for the purposes of this subsection (d):

(A) If benefits have been paid for such week;
(B) if the individual fails to meet with the other eligibility requirements of this section; or
(C) if an individual is seeking unemployment benefits under the unemployment compensation law of any other state or of the United States, except that if the appropriate agency of such state or of the United States finally determines that the claimant is not entitled to unemployment benefits under such other law, this subsection (d)(1)(C) shall not apply.

(2) The waiting week requirement of paragraph (1) shall not apply to new claims, filed on or after July 1, 2007, by claimants who become unemployed as a result of an employer terminating business operations within this state, declaring bankruptcy or initiating a work force reduction pursuant to public law 100-379, the federal worker adjustment and retraining notification act (29 U.S.C. §§ 2101 through 2109), as amended. The secretary shall adopt rules and regulations to administer the provisions of this paragraph.

(3) A claimant shall become eligible to receive compensation for the waiting period of one week, pursuant to paragraph (1), upon completion of three weeks of unemployment consecutive to such waiting period.

(e) For benefit years established on and after the effective date of this act, the claimant has been paid total wages for insured work in the claimant's base period of not less than 30 times the claimant's weekly benefit amount and has been paid wages in more than one quarter of the claimant's base period, except that the wage credits of an individual earned during the period commencing with the end of a prior base period and ending on the date on which such individual filed a valid initial claim shall not be available for benefit purposes in a subsequent benefit year unless, in addition thereto, such individual has returned to work and subsequently earned wages for insured work in an amount equal to at least eight times the claimant's current weekly benefit amount.

(f) The claimant participates in reemployment services, such as job search assistance services, if the individual has been determined to be likely to exhaust regular benefits and needs reemployment services pursuant to a profiling system established by the secretary, unless the secretary determines that: (1) The individual has completed such services;
or (2) there is justifiable cause for the claimant's failure to participate in such services.

(g) The claimant is returning to work after a qualifying injury and has been paid total wages for insured work in the claimant's alternative base period of not less than 30 times the claimant's weekly benefit amount and has been paid wages in more than one quarter of the claimant's alternative base period if:

(1) The claimant has filed for benefits within four weeks of being released to return to work by a licensed and practicing health care provider.

(2) The claimant files for benefits within 24 months of the date the qualifying injury occurred.

(3) The claimant attempted to return to work with the employer where the qualifying injury occurred, but the individual's regular work or comparable and suitable work was not available.

Sec. 2. K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 44-706 is hereby amended to read as follows: 44-706. An individual shall be disqualified for benefits:

(a) If the individual left work voluntarily without good cause attributable to the work or the employer, subject to the other provisions of this subsection. Failure to return to work after expiration of approved personal or medical leave, or both, shall be considered a voluntary resignation. After a temporary job assignment, failure of an individual to affirmatively request an additional assignment on the next succeeding workday, if required by the employment agreement, after completion of a given work assignment, shall constitute leaving work voluntarily. The disqualification shall begin the day following the separation and shall continue until after the individual has become reemployed and has had earnings from insured work of at least three times the individual's weekly benefit amount. An individual shall not be disqualified under this subsection if:

(1) The individual was forced to leave work because of illness or injury upon the advice of a licensed and practicing health care provider and, upon learning of the necessity for absence, immediately notified the employer thereof, or the employer consented to the absence, and after recovery from the illness or injury, when recovery was certified by a practicing health care provider, the individual returned to the employer and offered to perform services and the individual's regular work or comparable and suitable work was not available. As used in this paragraph "health care provider" means any person licensed by the proper licensing authority of any state to engage in the practice of medicine and surgery, osteopathy, chiropractic, dentistry, optometry, podiatry or psychology;

(2) the individual left temporary work to return to the regular employer;
(3) the individual left work to enlist in the armed forces of the United States, but was rejected or delayed from entry;

(4) the spouse of an individual who is a member of the armed forces of the United States individual who left work because of the voluntary or involuntary transfer of the individual's spouse from one job to another job, which is for the same employer or for a different employer, at a geographic location which makes it unreasonable for the individual to continue work at the individual's job. For the purposes of this provision the term "armed forces" means active duty in the army, navy, marine corps, air force, coast guard or any branch of the military reserves of the United States;

(5) the individual left work because of hazardous working conditions; in determining whether or not working conditions are hazardous for an individual, the degree of risk involved to the individual's health, safety and morals, the individual's physical fitness and prior training and the working conditions of workers engaged in the same or similar work for the same and other employers in the locality shall be considered; as used in this paragraph, "hazardous working conditions" means working conditions that could result in a danger to the physical or mental well-being of the individual; each determination as to whether hazardous working conditions exist shall include, but shall not be limited to, a consideration of (A) the safety measures used or the lack thereof, and (B) the condition of equipment or lack of proper equipment; no work shall be considered hazardous if the working conditions surrounding the individual's work are the same or substantially the same as the working conditions generally prevailing among individuals performing the same or similar work for other employers engaged in the same or similar type of activity;

(6) the individual left work to enter training approved under section 236(a)(1) of the federal trade act of 1974, provided the work left is not of a substantially equal or higher skill level than the individual's past adversely affected employment, as defined for purposes of the federal trade act of 1974, and wages for such work are not less than 80% of the individual's average weekly wage as determined for the purposes of the federal trade act of 1974;

(7) the individual left work because of unwelcome harassment of the individual by the employer or another employee of which the employing unit had knowledge;

(8) the individual left work to accept better work; each determination as to whether or not the work accepted is better work shall include, but shall not be limited to, consideration of (A) the rate of pay, the hours of work and the probable permanency of the work left as compared to the work accepted, (B) the cost to the individual of getting to the work left in comparison to the cost of getting to the work accepted, and (C) the distance from the individual's place of residence to the work accepted in
comparison to the distance from the individual's residence to the work left;

(9) the individual left work as a result of being instructed or requested by the employer, a supervisor or a fellow employee to perform a service or commit an act in the scope of official job duties which is in violation of an ordinance or statute;

(10) the individual left work because of a violation of the work agreement by the employing unit and, before the individual left, the individual had exhausted all remedies provided in such agreement for the settlement of disputes before terminating;

(11) after making reasonable efforts to preserve the work, the individual left work due to a personal emergency of such nature and compelling urgency that it would be contrary to good conscience to impose a disqualification; or

(12) (A) the individual left work due to circumstances resulting from domestic violence, including:

(i) The individual's reasonable fear of future domestic violence at or en route to or from the individual's place of employment; or

(ii) the individual's need to relocate to another geographic area in order to avoid future domestic violence; or

(iii) the individual's need to address the physical, psychological and legal impacts of domestic violence; or

(iv) the individual's need to leave employment as a condition of receiving services or shelter from an agency which provides support services or shelter to victims of domestic violence; or

(v) the individual's reasonable belief that termination of employment is necessary to avoid other situations which may cause domestic violence and to provide for the future safety of the individual or the individual's family.

(B) An individual may prove the existence of domestic violence by providing one of the following:

(i) A restraining order or other documentation of equitable relief by a court of competent jurisdiction; or

(ii) a police record documenting the abuse; or

(iii) documentation that the abuser has been convicted of one or more of the offenses enumerated in article 34 and 35 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, prior to their repeal, or articles 54 or 55 of chapter 21 of the Kansas Statutes Annotated, or K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-6104, 21-6325, 21-6326 or 21-6418 through 21-6421, and amendments thereto, where the victim was a family or household member; or

(iv) medical documentation of the abuse; or

(v) a statement provided by a counselor, social worker, health care provider, clergy, shelter worker, legal advocate, domestic violence or
(vi) a sworn statement from the individual attesting to the abuse.

(C) No evidence of domestic violence experienced by an individual, including the individual's statement and corroborating evidence, shall be disclosed by the department of labor unless consent for disclosure is given by the individual.

(b) If the individual has been discharged for misconduct connected with the individual's work. The disqualification shall begin the day following the separation and shall continue until after the individual becomes reemployed and has had earnings from insured work of at least three times the individual's determined weekly benefit amount, except that if an individual is discharged for gross misconduct connected with the individual's work, such individual shall be disqualified for benefits until such individual again becomes employed and has had earnings from insured work of at least eight times such individual's determined weekly benefit amount. In addition, all wage credits attributable to the employment from which the individual was discharged for gross misconduct connected with the individual's work shall be canceled. No such cancellation of wage credits shall affect prior payments made as a result of a prior separation.

(1) For the purposes of this subsection, "misconduct" is defined as a violation of a duty or obligation reasonably owed the employer as a condition of employment. The term "gross misconduct" as used in this subsection shall be construed to mean conduct evincing extreme, willful or wanton misconduct as defined by this subsection. Failure of the employee to notify the employer of an absence shall be considered prima facie evidence of a violation of a duty or obligation reasonably owed the employer as a condition of employment.

(2) For the purposes of this subsection, the use of or impairment caused by alcoholic liquor, a cereal malt beverage or a nonprescribed controlled substance by an individual while working shall be conclusive evidence of misconduct and the possession of alcoholic liquor, a cereal malt beverage or a nonprescribed controlled substance by an individual while working shall be prima facie evidence of conduct which is a violation of a duty or obligation reasonably owed to the employer as a condition of employment. Alcoholic liquor shall be defined as provided in K.S.A. 41-102, and amendments thereto. Cereal malt beverage shall be defined as provided in K.S.A. 41-2701, and amendments thereto. Controlled substance shall be defined as provided in K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 21-5701, and amendments thereto. As used in this paragraph, "required by law" means required by a federal or state law, a federal or state rule or
regulation having the force and effect of law, a county resolution or municipal ordinance, or a policy relating to public safety adopted in open meeting by the governing body of any special district or other local governmental entity. Chemical test shall include, but is not limited to, tests of urine, blood or saliva. A positive chemical test shall mean a chemical result showing a concentration at or above the levels listed in K.S.A. 44-501, and amendments thereto, for the drugs or abuse listed therein. A positive breath test shall mean a test result showing an alcohol concentration of .04 or greater. Alcohol concentration means the number of grams of alcohol per 210 liters of breath. An individual's refusal to submit to a chemical test or breath alcohol test shall be conclusive evidence of misconduct if the test meets the standards of the drug free workplace act, 41 U.S.C. § 701 et seq.; the test was administered as part of an employee assistance program or other drug or alcohol treatment program in which the employee was participating voluntarily or as a condition of further employment; the test was otherwise required by law and the test constituted a required condition of employment for the individual's job; the test was requested pursuant to a written policy of the employer of which the employee had knowledge and was a required condition of employment; or there was probable cause to believe that the individual used, possessed or was impaired by alcoholic liquor, a cereal malt beverage or a controlled substance while working. A positive breath alcohol test or a positive chemical test shall be conclusive evidence to prove misconduct if the following conditions are met:

(A) Either (i) the test was required by law and was administered pursuant to the drug free workplace act, 41 U.S.C. § 701 et seq., (ii) the test was administered as part of an employee assistance program or other drug or alcohol treatment program in which the employee was participating voluntarily or as a condition of further employment, (iii) the test was requested pursuant to a written policy of the employer of which the employee had knowledge and was a required condition of employment, (iv) the test was required by law and the test constituted a required condition of employment for the individual's job, or (v) there was probable cause to believe that the individual used, had possession of, or was impaired by alcoholic liquor, the cereal malt beverage or the controlled substance while working;

(B) the test sample was collected either (i) as prescribed by the drug free workplace act, 41 U.S.C. § 701 et seq., (ii) as prescribed by an employee assistance program or other drug or alcohol treatment program in which the employee was participating voluntarily or as a condition of further employment, (iii) as prescribed by the written policy of the employer of which the employee had knowledge and which constituted a required condition of employment, (iv) as prescribed by a test which was
required by law and which constituted a required condition of employment for the individual's job, or (v) at a time contemporaneous with the events establishing probable cause;

(C) the collecting and labeling of a chemical test sample was performed by a licensed health care professional or any other individual certified pursuant to paragraph (b)(2)(F) or authorized to collect or label test samples by federal or state law, or a federal or state rule or regulation having the force or effect of law, including law enforcement personnel;

(D) the chemical test was performed by a laboratory approved by the United States department of health and human services or licensed by the department of health and environment, except that a blood sample may be tested for alcohol content by a laboratory commonly used for that purpose by state law enforcement agencies;

(E) the chemical test was confirmed by gas chromatography, gas chromatography-mass spectroscopy or other comparably reliable analytical method, except that no such confirmation is required for a blood alcohol sample or a breath alcohol test;

(F) the breath alcohol test was administered by an individual trained to perform breath tests, the breath testing instrument used was certified and operated strictly according to description provided by the manufacturers and the reliability of the instrument performance was assured by testing with alcohol standards; and

(G) the foundation evidence must establish, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the test results were from the sample taken from the individual.

(3) (A) For the purposes of this subsection, misconduct shall include, but not be limited to, repeated absence, including incarceration, resulting in absence from work of three days or longer, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, and lateness, from scheduled work if the facts show:

(i) The individual was absent without good cause;

(ii) the absence was in violation of the employer's written absenteeism policy;

(iii) the employer gave or sent written notice to the individual, at the individual's last known address, that future absence may or will result in discharge; and

(iv) the employee had knowledge of the employer's written absenteeism policy.

(B) For the purposes of this subsection, if an employee disputes being absent without good cause, the employee shall present evidence that a majority of the employee's absences were for good cause. If the employee alleges that the employee's repeated absences were the result of health related issues, such evidence shall include documentation from a licensed and practicing health care provider as defined in subsection (a)(1).
(4) An individual shall not be disqualified under this subsection if the individual is discharged under the following circumstances:

(A) The employer discharged the individual after learning the individual was seeking other work or when the individual gave notice of future intent to quit;

(B) the individual was making a good-faith effort to do the assigned work but was discharged due to: (i) Inefficiency, (ii) unsatisfactory performance due to inability, incapacity or lack of training or experience, (iii) isolated instances of ordinary negligence or inadvertence, (iv) good-faith errors in judgment or discretion, or (v) unsatisfactory work or conduct due to circumstances beyond the individual's control; or

(C) the individual's refusal to perform work in excess of the contract of hire.

(c) If the individual has failed, without good cause, to either apply for suitable work when so directed by the employment office of the secretary of labor, or to accept suitable work when offered to the individual by the employment office, the secretary of labor, or an employer, such disqualification shall begin with the week in which such failure occurred and shall continue until the individual becomes reemployed and has had earnings from insured work of at least three times such individual's determined weekly benefit amount. In determining whether or not any work is suitable for an individual, the secretary of labor, or a person or persons designated by the secretary, shall consider the degree of risk involved to health, safety and morals, physical fitness and prior training, experience and prior earnings, length of unemployment and prospects for securing local work in the individual's customary occupation or work for which the individual is reasonably fitted by training or experience, and the distance of the available work from the individual's residence. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act, an otherwise eligible individual shall not be disqualified for refusing an offer of suitable employment, or failing to apply for suitable employment when notified by an employment office, or for leaving the individual's most recent work accepted during approved training, including training approved under section 236(a)(1) of the trade act of 1974, if the acceptance of or applying for suitable employment or continuing such work would require the individual to terminate approved training and no work shall be deemed suitable and benefits shall not be denied under this act to any otherwise eligible individual for refusing to accept new work under any of the following conditions: (1) If the position offered is vacant due directly to a strike, lockout or other labor dispute; (2) if the remuneration, hours or other conditions of the work offered are substantially less favorable to the individual than those prevailing for similar work in the locality; (3) if as a condition of being employed, the individual would be required to join or to
resign from or refrain from joining any labor organization; and (4) if the
individual left employment as a result of domestic violence, and the
position offered does not reasonably accommodate the individual's
physical, psychological, safety, and/or legal needs relating to such
domestic violence.

(d) For any week with respect to which the secretary of labor, or a
person or persons designated by the secretary, finds that the individual's
unemployment is due to a stoppage of work which exists because of a
labor dispute or there would have been a work stoppage had normal
operations not been maintained with other personnel previously and
currently employed by the same employer at the factory, establishment or
other premises at which the individual is or was last employed, except that
this subsection (d) shall not apply if it is shown to the satisfaction of the
secretary of labor, or a person or persons designated by the secretary, that:
(1) The individual is not participating in or financing or directly interested
in the labor dispute which caused the stoppage of work; and (2) the
individual does not belong to a grade or class of workers of which,
immediately before the commencement of the stoppage, there were
members employed at the premises at which the stoppage occurs any of
whom are participating in or financing or directly interested in the dispute.
If in any case separate branches of work which are commonly conducted
as separate businesses in separate premises are conducted in separate
departments of the same premises, each such department shall, for the
purpose of this subsection be deemed to be a separate factory,
establishment or other premises. For the purposes of this subsection,
failure or refusal to cross a picket line or refusal for any reason during the
continuance of such labor dispute to accept the individual's available and
customary work at the factory, establishment or other premises where the
individual is or was last employed shall be considered as participation and
interest in the labor dispute.

(e) For any week with respect to which or a part of which the
individual has received or is seeking unemployment benefits under the
unemployment compensation law of any other state or of the United
States, except that if the appropriate agency of such other state or the
United States finally determines that the individual is not entitled to such
unemployment benefits, this disqualification shall not apply.

(f) For any week with respect to which the individual is entitled to
receive any unemployment allowance or compensation granted by the
United States under an act of congress to ex-service men and women in
recognition of former service with the military or naval services of the
United States.

(g) For the period of one year beginning with the first day following
the last week of unemployment for which the individual received benefits,
or for one year from the date the act was committed, whichever is the later,
if the individual, or another in such individual's behalf with the knowledge
of the individual, has knowingly made a false statement or representation,
or has knowingly failed to disclose a material fact to obtain or increase
benefits under this act or any other unemployment compensation law
administered by the secretary of labor.

(h) For any week with respect to which the individual is receiving
compensation for temporary total disability or permanent total disability
under the workmen's compensation law of any state or under a similar law
of the United States.

(i) For any week of unemployment on the basis of service in an
instructional, research or principal administrative capacity for an
educational institution as defined in subsection (v) of K.S.A. 44-703, and
amendments thereto, if such week begins during the period between two
successive academic years or terms or, when an agreement provides
instead for a similar period between two regular but not successive terms
during such period or during a period of paid sabbatical leave provided for
in the individual's contract, if the individual performs such services in the
first of such academic years or terms and there is a contract or a reasonable
assurance that such individual will perform services in any such capacity
for any educational institution in the second of such academic years or
terms.

(j) For any week of unemployment on the basis of service in any
capacity other than service in an instructional, research, or administrative
capacity in an educational institution, as defined in subsection (v) of
K.S.A. 44-703, and amendments thereto, if such week begins during the
period between two successive academic years or terms if the individual
performs such services in the first of such academic years or terms and
there is a reasonable assurance that the individual will perform such
services in the second of such academic years or terms, except that if
benefits are denied to the individual under this subsection and the
individual was not offered an opportunity to perform such services for the
educational institution for the second of such academic years or terms,
such individual shall be entitled to a retroactive payment of benefits for
each week for which the individual filed a timely claim for benefits and for
which benefits were denied solely by reason of this subsection.

(k) For any week of unemployment on the basis of service in any
capacity for an educational institution as defined in subsection (v) of
K.S.A. 44-703, and amendments thereto, if such week begins during an
established and customary vacation period or holiday recess, if the
individual performs services in the period immediately before such
vacation period or holiday recess and there is a reasonable assurance that
such individual will perform such services in the period immediately
following such vacation period or holiday recess.

(l) For any week of unemployment on the basis of any services, substantially all of which consist of participating in sports or athletic events or training or preparing to so participate, if such week begins during the period between two successive sport seasons or similar period if such individual performed services in the first of such seasons or similar periods and there is a reasonable assurance that such individual will perform such services in the later of such seasons or similar periods.

(m) For any week on the basis of services performed by an alien unless such alien is an individual who was lawfully admitted for permanent residence at the time such services were performed, was lawfully present for purposes of performing such services, or was permanently residing in the United States under color of law at the time such services were performed, including an alien who was lawfully present in the United States as a result of the application of the provisions of section 212(d)(5) of the federal immigration and nationality act. Any data or information required of individuals applying for benefits to determine whether benefits are not payable to them because of their alien status shall be uniformly required from all applicants for benefits. In the case of an individual whose application for benefits would otherwise be approved, no determination that benefits to such individual are not payable because of such individual's alien status shall be made except upon a preponderance of the evidence.

(n) For any week in which an individual is receiving a governmental or other pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity or other similar periodic payment under a plan maintained by a base period employer and to which the entire contributions were provided by such employer, except that: (1) If the entire contributions to such plan were provided by the base period employer but such individual's weekly benefit amount exceeds such governmental or other pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity or other similar periodic payment attributable to such week, the weekly benefit amount payable to the individual shall be reduced (but not below zero) by an amount equal to the amount of such pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity or other similar periodic payment attributable to such week; or (2) if only a portion of contributions to such plan were provided by the base period employer, the weekly benefit amount payable to such individual for such week shall be reduced (but not below zero) by the prorated weekly amount of the pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity or other similar periodic payment after deduction of that portion of the pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity or other similar periodic payment that is directly attributable to the percentage of the contributions made to the plan by such individual; or (3) if the entire contributions to the plan were provided by such individual, or by the individual and an
employer (or any person or organization) who is not a base period
employer, no reduction in the weekly benefit amount payable to the
individual for such week shall be made under this subsection; or (4)
whatever portion of contributions to such plan were provided by the base
period employer, if the services performed for the employer by such
individual during the base period, or remuneration received for the
services, did not affect the individual's eligibility for, or increased the
amount of, such pension, retirement or retired pay, annuity or other similar
periodic payment, no reduction in the weekly benefit amount payable to
the individual for such week shall be made under this subsection. No
reduction shall be made for payments made under the social security act or

(o) For any week of unemployment on the basis of services
performed in any capacity and under any of the circumstances described in
subsection (i), (j) or (k) which an individual performed in an educational
institution while in the employ of an educational service agency. For the
purposes of this subsection, the term "educational service agency" means a
governmental agency or entity which is established and operated
exclusively for the purpose of providing such services to one or more
educational institutions.

(p) For any week of unemployment on the basis of service as a school
bus or other motor vehicle driver employed by a private contractor to
transport pupils, students and school personnel to or from school-related
functions or activities for an educational institution, as defined in
subsection (v) of K.S.A. 44-703, and amendments thereto, if such week
begins during the period between two successive academic years or during
a similar period between two regular terms, whether or not successive, if
the individual has a contract or contracts, or a reasonable assurance
thereof, to perform services in any such capacity with a private contractor
for any educational institution for both such academic years or both such
terms. An individual shall not be disqualified for benefits as provided in
this subsection for any week of unemployment on the basis of service as a
bus or other motor vehicle driver employed by a private contractor to
transport persons to or from nonschool-related functions or activities.

(q) For any week of unemployment on the basis of services
performed by the individual in any capacity and under any of the
circumstances described in subsection (i), (j), (k) or (o) which are provided
to or on behalf of an educational institution, as defined in subsection (v) of
K.S.A. 44-703, and amendments thereto, while the individual is in the
employ of an employer which is a governmental entity, Indian tribe or any
employer described in section 501(c)(3) of the federal internal revenue
code of 1986 which is exempt from income under section 501(a) of the
code.
(r) For any week in which an individual is registered at and attending
an established school, training facility or other educational institution, or is
on vacation during or between two successive academic years or terms. An
individual shall not be disqualified for benefits as provided in this
subsection provided:
(1) The individual was engaged in full-time employment concurrent
with the individual's school attendance; or
(2) the individual is attending approved training as defined in
subsection (s) of K.S.A. 44-703, and amendments thereto; or
(3) the individual is attending evening, weekend or limited day time
classes, which would not affect availability for work, and is otherwise
eligible under subsection (c) of K.S.A. 44-705, and amendments thereto.
(s) For any week with respect to which an individual is receiving or
has received remuneration in the form of a back pay award or settlement.
The remuneration shall be allocated to the week or weeks in the manner as
specified in the award or agreement, or in the absence of such specificity
in the award or agreement, such remuneration shall be allocated to the
week or weeks in which such remuneration, in the judgment of the
secretary, would have been paid.
(1) For any such weeks that an individual receives remuneration in
the form of a back pay award or settlement, an overpayment will be
established in the amount of unemployment benefits paid and shall be
collected from the claimant.
(2) If an employer chooses to withhold from a back pay award or
settlement, amounts paid to a claimant while they claimed unemployment
benefits, such employer shall pay the department the amount withheld.
With respect to such amount, the secretary shall have available all of the
collection remedies authorized or provided in K.S.A. 44-717, and
amendments thereto.
(t) If the individual has been discharged for failing a preemployment
drug screen required by the employer and if such discharge occurs not later
than seven days after the employer is notified of the results of such drug
screen. The disqualification shall begin the day following the separation
and shall continue until after the individual becomes reemployed and has
had earnings from insured work of at least three times the individual's
determined weekly benefit amount.
(u) If the individual was found not to have a disqualifying
adjudication or conviction under K.S.A. 39-970, and amendments thereto,
or K.S.A. 65-5117, and amendments thereto, was hired and then was
subsequently convicted of a disqualifying felony under K.S.A. 39-970, and
amendments thereto, or K.S.A. 65-5117, and amendments thereto, and
discharged pursuant to K.S.A. 39-970, and amendments thereto, or K.S.A.
65-5117, and amendments thereto. The disqualification shall begin the day
following the separation and shall continue until after the individual becomes reemployed and has had earnings from insured work of at least three times the individual's determined weekly benefit amount.

Sec. 3. K.S.A. 2011 Supp. 44-705, 44-706 and 44-706b are hereby repealed.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its publication in the statute book.